Attorney Docket No.:

WARF-0002

Inventors:

Laughon, Allen S.

Serial No.:

09/810,385

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March 16, 2001

Page 4

## REMARKS

Claims 9-12 are pending in the instant application. Claims 9-12 have been rejected. Claim 9 has been amended. No new matter has been added by this amendment. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

## I. Rejection of Claims Under 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 9-12 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not disclosed in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention has been maintained. The Examiner suggests that the specification does not provide support for a promoter which is regulated by  $TGF-\beta$ , activin, or bone morphogenetic protein signal. It is further suggested that the specification does not exemplify the claimed method or experimental design.

Claims 9-12 have been further rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for reciting a "bone morphogenetic protein signal." It is suggested that it is not clear what this signal is and how it regulates the promoter.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with these rejections.

MPEP 2163.02 indicates that an objective standard for determining compliance with the written description requirement is, "does the description clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that he or she invented what is claimed." In re Gosteli, 872 F.2d 1008, 1012, 10 USPQ2d 1614, 1618 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Under Vas-Cath, Inc. v. Mahurkar, 935 F.2d 1555, 1563-64, 19 USPQ2d 1111, 1117 (Fed. Cir. 1991), to satisfy the

Attorney Docket No.:

WARF-0002

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Serial No.: Filing Date:

09/810,385 March 16, 2001

Page 5

written description requirement, an applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession of the invention, and that the invention, in that context, is whatever is now The test for sufficiency of support in a parent claimed. application is whether the disclosure of the application relied upon "reasonably conveys to the artisan that the inventor had possession at that time of the later claimed subject matter." Ralston Purina Co. v. Far-Mar-Co., Inc., 772 F.2d 1570, 1575, 227 USPQ 177, 179 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (quoting In re Kaslow, 707 F.2d 1366, 1375, 217 USPO 1089, 1096 (Fed. Cir. 1983)). Accordingly, the specification must reasonably convey the inventive subject matter. In this regard, pages 14-15 describe the essential elements of the claimed assay, namely, co-expression of a Smad protein, a DNA-binding Smad co-repressor protein and a CtBP protein in a cell and use of a TGF-β-dependent reporter construct in the cell to determine whether a test compound prevents protein-protein interactions required for repression transcription from genes induced by  $TGF-\beta$ , activin or bone morphogenetic protein signaling. In the context of the teachings of the specification as a whole, the claimed method and its elements are clearly described.

In particular, page 7 (lines 8-15) clearly discloses that the present invention

"relates to methods for screening and testing of compounds that interfere with  $TGF\beta$ -dependent transcriptional repression in mammalian cells, and in cells of model organisms such as Drosophila. The screening and testing methods are based on the finding that the Drosophila Smad proteins, Mad and Medea, are able to interact directly with the corepressor protein CtBP through the Smad MH1 domain.

Attorney Docket No.: WARF-0002

Inventors: Laughon, Allen S.

Serial No.: 09/810,385 Filing Date: March 16, 2001

Page 6

This was unexpected since the MH1 domain of these Smad proteins is known to lack a CtBP interaction motif or binding site. A Drosophila DNA-binding Smad co-repressor, Schnurri, has also been shown to interact both with Mad and with CtBP."

This interaction and its use in a screening assay is found in the disclosure at pages 9 and 10 which demonstrate coexpressing a Smad protein (i.e., Mad and Medea), a DNA-binding Smad co-repressor protein (i.e., Schnurri) and a CtBP protein (i.e., dCtBP) in a cell (i.e., Drosophila S2 cells) and detecting the level of transcription of a reporter (i.e., LacZ) with a promoter (i.e., a promoter containing a sequence from the wingless disc enhancer region (SEQ ID NO:5)) in the presence of a test compound (i.e., Ci transcription factor). See also Figure 6. Accordingly, in an earnest effort to highlight a distinguishing characteristic of the promoter employed in the instant assay and place the claims condition for allowance, Applicant has amended claim 9, removing reference to a promoter which is regulated by a TGF- $\beta$ , activin or bone morphogenetic protein signal, response the indicating that the promoter has A (SEQ ID NO:5). Support for this amendment is found in the whole of the disclosure, in particular pages 9 and 10 and Example 1 at page 15. In light of this amendment and accompanying remarks, Applicant respectfully believes that the written description requirement is clearly met. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, first and second paragraphs, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Attorney Docket No.: WARF-0002

Inventors:

Laughon, Allen S.

Serial No.:

рацу...., 09/810,385

Filing Date:

March 16, 2001

Page 7

## II. Conclusion

Applicant believes that the foregoing comprises a full and complete response to the Office Action of record. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and subsequent allowance of the pending claims is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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